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United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

JOHN R. MOHLER, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

APRIL, 1919.

[This publication is issued monthly for the dissemination of information, instructions, rulings, etc., concerning the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Free distribution is limited to persons in the service of the bureau, establishments at which the Federal meat inspection is conducted, public officers whose duties make it desirable for them to have such information, and journals especially concerned. Others desiring copies may obtain them from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a year. A supply will be sent to each official in charge of a station or branch of the bureau service, who should promptly distribute copies to members of his force. A file should be kept at each station for reference.]

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CHANGES IN DIRECTORY.

Meat Inspection Inaugurated.

- \*920. I. Paresky, Brighton Abattoir, Boston, Mass.
- \*808. Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, La Fayette, Ind.
- 49. B. Meier & Son, 516 Westchester Avenue, New York, N. Y.
- 245. The Brewer-Snyder Co. (Inc.), 119 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
- \*919. J. C. Bull, jr., Co., Arcata, Calif.

**Meat Inspection Withdrawn.**

932. Donnelly & Co. (Inc.), 75-81 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass.  
 161. Sam C. Smith Co., Waltham, Mass.  
 168. The Pure Food Provision Products Co. (Inc.), 121-123 Fulton Street, Boston, Mass.  
 236. Warren Beef Co., 155 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass.  
 20-DD. Wilson & Co., Three Oaks, Mich.

**Meat Inspection Temporarily Suspended.**

427. Richardson & Robbins, Dover, Del.  
 975. Holland Pure Food Co., 660 Vinewood Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
 113. P. D. Hughes, Camden, N. J.  
 218. Kooker Sausage Co., Lambertville, N. J.  
 188. Clement E. Allen, Media, Pa.  
 \*124. Orangeburg Packing Co., Orangeburg, S. C.  
 248. The Southern Cotton Oil Co., Bayonne, N. J.  
 985-A. J. T. Polk Co., Mound City, Ill.  
 421-A. W. S. Forbes & Co., Richmond, Va.  
 765. John Groce & Son, Circleville, Ohio.  
 885. Interstate Cotton Oil Refining Co., Sherman, Tex.  
 201. Henry Strecker, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Meat Inspection Reinaugurated Following Suspension.**

- \*1003. Interstate Vaccine Co., 58 Greystone Heights, Kansas City, Kans. (Mail: Substation 2, Kansas City, Mo.)

**Change in Address of Official Establishment.**

544. Royal Specialty Co., 8-10 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y., instead of 92 Reade Street.

**Station Added.**

- Arcata, Calif., meat inspection (substation of San Francisco, Calif.).

**Stations Discontinued.**

- Waltham, Mass., meat inspection (substation of Boston, Mass.).  
 Dover, Del., meat inspection (substation of Philadelphia, Pa.).  
 Lambertville, N. J., meat inspection (substation of Newark, N. J.).  
 Media, Pa., meat inspection (substation of Philadelphia, Pa.).  
 Three Oaks, Mich., meat inspection (substation of Chicago, Ill.).  
 Mound City, Ill., meat inspection (substation of National Stock Yards, Ill.).  
 Circleville, Ohio, meat inspection (substation of Columbus, Ohio).  
 Sherman, Tex., meat inspection (substation of Ft. Worth, Tex.).  
 Orangeburg, S. C., meat inspection (substation of Augusta, Ga.).  
 Glen Olden, Pa., inspection of plants manufacturing viruses, serums, toxins, etc.

**Changes of Officials in Charge.**

- Portland, Me., Dr. A. N. Smith, instead of Dr. F. W. Huntington.  
 Memphis, Tenn., Mr. Alpheus D. Payne, instead of Mr. T. H. Berry.

**Changes in Addresses of Inspectors in Charge.**

- Dr. John P. O'Leary, P. O. box 586, Pearl River, N. Y., instead of P. O. box 91, Glen Olden, Pa.  
 Dr. Jens Madsen, 557 Central Building, Seattle, Wash., instead of 750 Central Building.  
 Dr. F. L. Schneider, P. O. box 464 (office, rooms 1-3 City Hall), Albuquerque, N. Mex., instead of P. O. box 464 (office, Occidental Building), Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
 Dr. W. H. Wray, Maryland, Ledborough Lane, Beaconsfield, Bucks, England, instead of Beechwood, Baring Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks, England.

**Note.**

Meat inspection extended at establishment 319, The W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Co., Guttenberg, N. J., to include The W. J. Wilcox L. & R. Co.



## NOTICES REGARDING MEAT INSPECTION.

### IMPROPER MARKING OF CONTAINERS OF INEDIBLE GREASE.

It has come to the attention of the bureau that at some establishments cold-water paint has been employed in marking the ends of tierces serving as containers of inedible grease or other inedible rendered fat. Since the requirements outlined in Section 9, Regulation 16, B. A. I. Order 211, contemplate durable marking, the use of cold-water paint does not meet the requirements. Inspectors will give this matter careful attention and see that the requirements are properly complied with.

### SUPREME COURT DECISIONS CONSTRUING MEAT-INSPECTION ACT.

At the present term of the Supreme Court of the United States three decisions of great importance have been rendered construing the provisions of the Meat-Inspection Act. The first was given in the case of the Pittsburgh Melting Co. versus G. E. Totten, inspector of the bureau, which was brought in the western district of Pennsylvania to restrain the inspector from interfering with the interstate and foreign shipment of oleo oil, the company contending that the oil is not a meat food product and therefore not subject to the provisions of the meat-inspection law. On November 4, 1918, the Supreme Court held, in effect, that oleo oil is a meat food product within the meaning of the law, is subject to the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the act, and that the interstate and foreign shipment of the same for industrial purposes was unlawful unless the product was denatured as required by the regulation.

The second decision was rendered on April 14, 1919, in the case of David F. Houston, A. D. Melvin, and James J. Brougham versus St. Louis Independent Packing Co. This case, known as the "Sausage" case, involved the validity of the regulation prohibiting the use in sausage of cereal in excess of 2 per cent, and water or ice in excess of 3 per cent. The packing company sought to compel the department's officials to mark as "Inspected and passed" the product manufactured by it and called "Sausage" containing cereal and water in excess of the amounts specified in the regulation. The department claimed that the use of the word "Sausage" on such a product was false and deceptive, and declined to mark it as "Inspected and passed." The District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri upheld the contention of the department, but the circuit court of appeals reversed the decision of the trial court. The Supreme Court, however, sustained the position taken by the department by deciding that the Secretary of Agriculture in promulgating the regulation referred to acted on substantial evidence and with sufficient reason in concluding that persons purchasing or using as "Sausage" the packing company's compound of various meats, cereal, and water would be deceived as to its composition and as to its value as a food product, and that it was not an abuse of discretion to prohibit the use of the word "Sausage" as applied to it, rather than to prescribe qualifying terms explanatory of it.

The third decision was rendered on April 21, 1919, in the case of James J. Brougham and Arthur N. Stankey versus Blanton Manufacturing Co. This case involved the company's use of the word "Creamo" in connection with its label on oleomargarin. The company had secured a trade-mark on the word. The department originally approved the use of the word on the product of the company, which at that time, however, contained 30 per cent of cream. Subsequently no cream was used in the manufacture of the product and the department thereupon withdrew its approval of the label bearing the word "Creamo" without qualification, on the ground that its use would be deceptive. The company then applied for an injunction to prevent the inspectors of the department from interfering with the company in the use of the word upon packages of its product shipped in interstate commerce, contending that the product was not subject to the provisions of the meat-inspection law, but rather was within the terms of the oleomargarin act. Both the District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri and the Circuit Court of Appeals sustained the views of the com-

pany. The Supreme Court, however, in reversing the lower courts held, in effect, that the action of the department in withdrawing its approval of the label of the company on the product was proper and within its power under the law, and that the use of the word "Creamo" without qualification on the product was false and deceptive. The Supreme Court also sustained the right of the Secretary of Agriculture to withdraw his approval of a label when it may be false or deceptive. The court further held, in effect, that a trade-mark does not protect the manufacturer when it is used on a product manufactured and shipped in interstate commerce contrary to the provisions of the meat-inspection law.

#### **LABELING HYDROGENATED LARD.**

Attention is invited to the ruling in Service Announcements of August 15, 1913, under the caption "Labels for Compounds Containing Stearin from Cottonseed Oil." It now appears that a hydrogenated lard is to be prepared from lard by treating it with hydrogen and consistent with the ruling above referred to, the normal stearin obtained from natural lard by pressing should be designated "Lard Stearin," while hydrogenated lard which is a stearin obtained from lard by treating the lard with hydrogen should be designated "Stearin made from Lard." Under the provisions of paragraph 5, section 9, regulation 17, set forth in Amendment 7 to B. A. I. Order 211, lard may have added thereto lard stearin without the presence of added stearin being shown on the label. Since lard stearin differs materially from hydrogenated lard it is required that when hydrogenated lard is added to lard there shall appear on the label contiguous to and in the same size and style of lettering as the name of the product, the statement "Stearin made From Lard Added."

Since lard itself is a meat food product the operation of hydrogenation must be carried out under Federal meat inspection. Hydrogenated lard leaving official establishments as such should be labeled, "Stearin made From Lard," and inspectors are cautioned to observe carefully the labeling of lard stearin and stearin made from lard, in order to avoid confusion and preclude mislabeling of products containing either of these fats as ingredients.

#### **REPORTING CARCASSES AND PARTS PASSED FOR STERILIZATION AND AFTERWARDS TANKED FOR OFFAL.**

When the management of an official establishment tanks for offal carcasses and parts which have been passed for sterilization, such carcasses and parts should be condemned and so reported on the M. I. Forms 112 and 114. The carcasses and parts should be reported also on the forms 112-D and 112-F as passed for sterilization, and the 112-D report should bear the notation "Tanked for offal."

#### **IMPORTATION OF BEEF CHEEK MEAT.**

Referring to item in Service and Regulatory Announcements of October, 1915, page 115, entitled "Imported Meat Trimmings," beef cheek meat may be imported into the United States under the same restrictions that govern the importation of pork trimmings.

#### **REVOCATION OF INSTRUCTIONS TO COOPERATE WITH THE U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION IN ENFORCING CERTAIN ORDERS.**

Referring to the item in Service and Regulatory Announcements of October, 1918, page 82, entitled "Cooperation with the United States Food Administration," which specifies certain orders of that administration, it is understood that said orders have been annulled. Accordingly the provisions as set forth in the item are hereby revoked.

#### **AMENDMENT TO NET WEIGHT AND VOLUME REGULATION.**

Food-inspection decision No. 179, issued April 26, 1919, amends the regulation which relates to marking the quantity of food in package form, as follows:

Paragraph (j) of regulation 29 of the Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "two avoirdupois ounces" and inserting in lieu thereof "one-half avoirdupois ounce," so that paragraph (j) as amended shall read as follows:

(j) A package containing one-half avoirdupois ounce of food or less is "small" and shall be exempt from marking in terms of weight.

### ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION, MARCH, 1919.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago.....	137,061	65,276	194,759	-----	593,690
Fort Worth.....	17,995	11,128	6,036	13	63,154
Kansas City.....	69,554	14,603	96,323	40	266,847
National Stock Yards.....	33,154	11,969	17,428	283	151,435
Omaha.....	68,453	6,964	122,063	4	288,798
St. Louis.....	11,214	2,552	2,078	50	103,303
Sioux City.....	21,668	3,112	18,837	5	122,346
South St. Joseph.....	22,681	5,698	60,483	134	134,441
All other establishments.....	253,208	174,086	219,829	988	1,719,186
Total: March, 1919.....	640,288	295,388	737,836	1,517	3,443,203
March, 1918.....	828,216	259,854	735,595	2,764	3,925,985
9 months ended March, 1919.....	9,254,721	2,572,449	8,634,814	96,716	33,718,893
9 months ended March, 1918.....	8,411,882	2,302,168	6,759,323	112,529	26,283,242

### IMPORTS OF FOOD ANIMALS AND OF MEATS AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS.

The statements following show the imports of food animals and of meats and meat food products inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry during March, 1919, with figures for other periods for comparison.

#### *Imports of food animals.*

Country of export.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.
Mexico.....	6,797	-----	4,302	103
Canada.....	19,913	1,512	8,523	-----
Total: March, 1919.....	26,710	1,512	12,825	106
March, 1918.....	14,568	68	17,385	10,991
9 months ended March, 1919.....	348,844	22,776	165,918	23,891
9 months ended March, 1918.....	219,556	13,577	144,805	21,384

#### *Imports of meats and meat food products.*

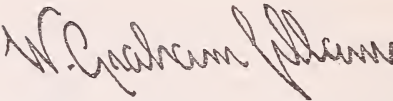
Country of export.	Fresh and refrigerated.		Canned and cured.	Other products.	Total weight.
	Beef.	Other.			
Canada.....	Pounds. 2,220,327	Pounds. 1,187,854	Pounds. 1,103,683	Pounds. 1,374,429	Pounds. 5,886,293
Uruguay.....	148,678	61,453	26,380	-----	26,380
Other countries.....	418,745	1,218	24,756	564	445,283
Total: March, 1919.....	2,639,072	1,189,072	1,154,819	1,374,993	6,357,956
March, 1918.....	148,678	61,453	4,301,893	305,586	4,817,610
9 months ended March, 1919.....	25,085,019	3,937,574	114,344,473	5,018,851	148,385,917
9 months ended March, 1918.....	15,818,863	4,409,394	12,415,939	10,395,221	43,039,417

Condemned in March, 1919: Beef, 168 pounds; pork, 3,084 pounds; total, 3,252 pounds. Refused entry: Beef, 1,798 pounds.



## FOREIGN OFFICIALS AUTHORIZED TO SIGN INSPECTION CERTIFICATES FOR MEAT AND PRODUCTS FOR IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

The following are additional names, addresses, and facsimile signatures of foreign national Government officials authorized to sign and issue certificates of inspection for meat and meat food products offered for importation into the United States:

Country, name, and address.	Signature.
Canada. W. G. Gillam, care of Swift Canadian Co. (Ltd.), Edmonton, Alberta.	

## INSPECTION AND TESTING OF ANIMALS FOR CANADA.

The following changes have been made in the list of practicing veterinarians registered by the bureau and authorized to inspect and test with mallein horses, mules, and asses intended for export to Canada:

### Names Added to List.

Dr. Robert Dixon, Superior, Wis.  
Dr. L. J. Richards, Delaware, Ohio.

### Names Removed from List.

Dr. F. E. Burnham, Superior, Wis.  
Dr. B. H. Olds, Columbus, Ohio.

## LICENSES FOR VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

The following changes have been made in the list of licenses for the manufacture of veterinary biological products for the year 1919 under the act of Congress of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat., 832), and the regulations made thereunder (B. A. I. Order 196):

### Licenses issued.

License No.	Date.	Name and address of firm.	Products.
17	1919. Apr. 9	Beebe Laboratories (Inc.), 161-163 West Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.	Blackleg aggrassin; blackleg filtrate; blackleg vaccine; antiequine influenza vaccine (mixed).
52	Apr. 22	The Cutter Laboratory, Sixth and Grayson Streets, Berkeley, Calif.	Antimixed-infection serum (swine).
104	Apr. 23	Swan-Myers Co., 219 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.	Equine-influenza bacterin.
122	Apr. 14	The Royal Biological Laboratories, 317 Argyle Building, Twelfth and McGee Streets, Kansas City, Mo.	Mixed-infection vaccine (avian); mixed-infection vaccine (ovine); navel-ill mixed vaccine (equine); swine-plague vaccine.
122	Apr. 2	.....do.....	Autogenous vaccine; mixed-infection vaccine (bovine); mixed-infection vaccine (swine).

**REQUIREMENTS FOR LABELING VETERINARY BIOLOGICS.**

Establishments manufacturing tuberculin under a United States veterinary license should cause trade labels used on packages or containers of this product to show the amount of Koch's old tuberculin (O. T.) contained in each cubic centimeter of the product as marketed. This shall appear in substantially the following form: "1 c. c. equals 0.2 gram Koch's old tuberculin." Further, such labels shall bear recommendations regarding the minimum dose to be administered, which dose shall be not less than the equivalent of 0.5 gram of Koch's old tuberculin. Thus if the product as marketed contains 0.1 gram Koch's old tuberculin per cubic centimeter, not less than 5 cubic centimeters should be recommended as a dose for testing cattle. Until labels can be procured in conformity with this requirement the amount of Koch's old tuberculin contained in each cubic centimeter should be stamped upon approved labels, in the form set forth above.

Trade labels affixed to, or used in connection with, containers of veterinary biological products when feasible should bear the formula used in manufacturing the product involved; i. e., the organisms or antigens used should be indicated. When such products are composed of organisms in suspension the approximate number of each organism contained in a cubic centimeter of the product as marketed should also be indicated. All trade labels of sufficient size shall bear appropriate instructions, stating for what disease or condition and in what manner the product should be used. If these instructions must be too brief for clearness, a reference should be made on the label as to where full instructions may be found, e. g., "Directions inclosed" will be satisfactory. The provisions of this paragraph will not apply to present stocks of approved labels.

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**TEXAS-FEVER QUARANTINE—PLACES TO WHICH SOUTHERN CATTLE MAY BE SHIPPED FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER.**

The following changes have been made in the list published in Service and Regulatory Announcements for June, 1918, of places to which southern cattle may be shipped for immediate slaughter under State and Federal permission.

**Permission Withdrawn.**

KANSAS: *Pittsburg*, Hull & Dillon Packing Co.

ILLINOIS: *Cairo*, E. Bucher Packing Co.

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**CHANGE IN DESIGNATION OF OFFICE OF HOG-CHOLERA CONTROL.**

Effective April 16, 1919, the designation of the Office of Hog-Cholera Control was changed to Division of Hog-Cholera Control, with Dr. U. G. Houck as chief, vice Dr. O. B. Hess, who has resigned to take service with a serum company.

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**NOTICE TO THOSE IN CHARGE OF FIELD STATIONS.**

Persons in charge of field stations are directed to indicate the character of their work in communications addressed to the bureau, as, Inspector in Charge, M. I.; Inspector in Charge, H. C.; Inspector in Charge, V. S. and T., etc.

### PERMITTED DIPS FOR CATTLE AND SHEEP.

The following is a revised list of the proprietary dips with the dilutions permitted for use in the official dipping of cattle and sheep for scabies, in accordance with provisions of B. A. I. Order 245.

Name of dip.	Quantity of dip.	Quantity of water.	
		Cattle.	Sheep.
<i>Lime-sulphur dips for cattle and sheep for scabies.</i>			
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
The Adams Lime and Sulphur Dip.....	1	15	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
The Anchor Brand Lime and Sulphur Dip.....	1	13	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Armstrong's Lime and Sulphur Dip.....	1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
Devoe Lime and Sulphur Solution.....	1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
Dow Lime-Sulphur Solution.....	1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
Eckman's Lime-Sulphur Solution.....	1	15	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crasselli Lime-Sulphur Solution.....	1	15	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Latimer's Lime-Sulphur Solution.....	1	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	20
Lilly's Lime and Sulphur Solution.....	1	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
National Lime and Sulphur Dip.....	1	5	7
Niagara Lime and Sulphur Solution.....	1	14	19
Orchard Brand Lime and Sulphur Solution.....	1	15	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rex Lime and Sulphur Solution.....	1	15	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Richard's Lime and Sulphur Dip.....	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sherwin-Williams Lime-Sulphur Solution.....	1	13	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sherwin-Williams No. 15 Cattle Dip.....	1	15	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Lime and Sulphur Solution.....	1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Upon Honor Lime-Sulphur Wash.....	1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
Ortho Sprays Lime-Sulphur Solution.....	1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
Cooper's Lime-and-Sulphur Dip.....	1	15	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Springdale Brand Lime-Sulfur Solution.....	1	15	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lariat Cattle Dip.....	1	15	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Nicotin dips for cattle and sheep for scabies.<sup>1</sup></i>			
Black Leaf Tobacco Extract.....	1	70	70
Black Leaf 40.....	1	960	960
Skabcura.....	1	832	832

<sup>1</sup> The prescribed quantities of nicotin dips should give a dilution of five one-hundredths of 1 per cent of nicotin.

#### Permitted Dip for Cattle for Ticks.

"Hemingway's Alliance Brand Arsenical Cattle Dip" is permitted by the department in the official dipping of cattle for ticks. Dilution for the official dipping of cattle for interstate movement, 1 gallon of the concentrated dip to not more than 117 gallons of water. This dilution will yield a solution containing not less than 0.22 per cent actual arsenious oxid.

### RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATION OF LAWS.

Penalties have been imposed in prosecutions for violations of regulatory laws, as reported to the bureau, as follows:

#### Live-Stock Quarantine Law.

Central of Georgia Railway Co. (2 cases), \$200 fines and \$7.80 costs.  
Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co., \$100 fine.  
Southern Railway Co., \$100 fine and \$17.95 costs.  
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., \$100 fine and \$19.25 costs.  
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. (2 cases), \$200 fines and \$14 costs.  
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. (4 cases), \$200 fines and \$59.70 costs.  
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Co., \$100 fine.  
Hearsey Hollingsworth, \$100 fine and \$28.28 costs.  
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. (3 cases), \$300 fines and \$18.80 costs.



**Twenty-Eight-Hour Law.**

Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co. (20 cases), \$1,800 fines and \$77.90 costs.

Wabash Railway Co. (4 cases), \$400 fines and \$13.55 costs.

Southern Railway Co., \$100 fine and \$18.45 costs.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. (4 cases), \$300 fines and \$41.56 costs.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. (4 cases), \$500 fines and \$19.75 costs.

Colorado & Southern Railway Co. (3 cases), \$300 fines and \$17.70 costs.

New York Central Railroad Co., \$100 fine and \$13.80 costs.

Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Co., Delta Division (3 cases), \$300 fines and \$53.70 costs.

Kansas City Southern Railway Co., \$100 fine and \$18.95 costs.

American Express Co., \$100 fine and \$185.80 costs.

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**NEW SCHEDULE OF RATIONS FOR LIVE STOCK IN INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION.**

At the time of the recent annual conference of the American National Live Stock Association at Denver, Colo., department officials conferred with representatives of the American National Live Stock Association, National Live Stock Shippers Protective League, National Live Stock Exchange, Packers Traffic Committee, and the Railroad Administration, concerning the proper minimum rations to be fed live stock unloaded for feed, water, and rest under the provisions of the Twenty-eight-Hour Law.

The recommendations of the conference committee have been approved by the Secretary and have been incorporated in the following letter, issued from his office under date of April 23, setting forth the department's views as to the minimum requirements of the law:

**THE FEEDING, WATERING, AND RESTING OF LIVE STOCK IN COURSE OF INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION.**

In order to avoid the difficulties experienced by transportation companies, shippers, and others, in computing the amounts of feed which should be given to animals while in the course of interstate transportation, the Bureau of Animal Industry, in connection with the enforcement of the Twenty-eight-Hour Law (34 Stat., 607), has given further consideration to the feeding, watering, and resting of cattle, sheep, swine, and other animals, and has determined that the use of a carload as a unit basis, rather than the hundredweight of animal, is a more satisfactory method for arriving at the amount of feed which should be given to the animals.

As a result, the conclusion has been reached that the handling of animals in accordance with the suggestion outlined below will meet the view of the Department of Agriculture as to the minimum requirements of the law:

**FEED REQUIREMENTS.**

Horses and mules: Not less than 200 pounds of hay, or its equivalent, per car.

Cattle: Not less than 200 pounds of hay, or its equivalent, per car.

Sheep or goats: Not less than 100 pounds of hay, or its equivalent, per deck.

Swine: Not less than 2 bushels of shelled corn, or its equivalent in ear corn or other grain, per single-deck car of not more than 17,000 pounds weight; not less than 2½ bushels of shelled corn, or its equivalent in ear corn or other grain, per double-deck car of not more than 21,000 pounds weight.

Carload lots of hogs in excess of these weights should be fed an additional amount in the same proportion.

Animals shipped in lots less than a carload should be fed a pro rata amount based on the above figures.

Calves too young to eat hay or grain and shipped alone should be given a sufficient amount of some suitable feed, such as milk or raw eggs.

The rations above indicated are to be given each time the animals are fed to comply with the provisions of the law.

#### UNLOADING.

The only practicable methods for railroads to transport animals, other than hogs, without unloading during each period prescribed by the statute for rest, water, and feeding, are in "palace" or similar stock cars and with emigrant outfits. There are cases in which exceptional facilities complying with the law make unloading unnecessary; for instance, specially equipped cars conveying show animals and blooded stock. In such cases care should be taken to observe the law. In all cases, if animals are not unloaded, sufficient space to permit all the animals to lie down in the cars at the same time must be provided.

Hogs may be fed, watered, and rested without unloading, provided (a) the cars are loaded so as to allow all the animals to have sufficient space to lie down at the same time, (b) the trains are stopped for sufficient time to allow the watering troughs to be prepared and to allow every hog time to drink his fill, and (c) care is exercised to distribute properly through each car deck sufficient shelled corn, or its equivalent in ear corn or other grain, for each hog.

#### UNLOADING PENS.

All pens into which animals are unloaded must contain adequate facilities for feeding and watering and suitable space on which the animals can lie down comfortably for resting. Covered pens should be provided for unloading animals in severe weather.

This letter to supersede the letter of the department dated May 31, 1913, on this subject.

#### STATUS OF TICK ERADICATION IN VARIOUS STATES, FEBRUARY, 1919.

State.	Dipped during month.		Amount of infection.		Square miles being worked.	B. A. I. inspectors.	State inspectors.	County inspectors.	Vats available.
	Herds.	Cattle.	Herds.	Cattle.					
Alabama.....	11, 887	114, 775	19	500	35, 439	17	22	98	5, 651
Arkansas.....	7	478	1	100	16, 245	20	.....	.....	1, 658
Florida.....	218	27, 724	158	27, 479	59, 032	18	41	23	1, 023
Georgia.....	1, 864	17, 629	11	456	27, 668	27	19	42	2, 444
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45, 164	40	2	50	4, 479
Mississippi.....	5, 513	57, 002	24	122	34, 088	20	7	39	5, 531
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	2	20	8, 802	12	.....	.....	383
Oklahoma.....	242	11, 142	2	50	27, 115	14	9	6	1, 005
South Carolina.....	10	373	4	68	15, 811	23	.....	.....	791
Texas (Fort Worth)...	1, 016	57, 486	74	14, 719	61, 681	35	25	43	2, 967
Texas (Houston).....	890	50, 832	350	13, 868	37, 459	16	1	5	978
Total.....	21, 647	337, 441	645	57, 382	359, 504	242	126	315	26, 910

# SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS-ERADICATION WORK IN COOPERATION WITH THE VARIOUS STATES, MARCH, 1919.

Station.	State.	Tuberculin tests.					Em- ployees.		Inspector in charge.
		Lots or herds.	Cattle tested.	Reacted.	Slaughtered.	Increase over previous month.	Bureau.	State.	
Albany, N. Y.	New York	33	1,114	72	54	67	4	2	Dr. H. B. Leonard.
Atlanta, Ga.	Georgia	27	766	38	43	.....	6	1	Dr. W. M. MacKellar.
Birmingham, Ala.	Alabama	76	2,726	47	36	489	6	5	Dr. R. E. Jackson.
Bismarck, N. Dak.	North Dakota	117	2,134	58	40	.....	4	1	Dr. H. H. Cohenour.
	Massachusetts	19	361	20	4	174	3	.....	
	Maine	38	696	11	10	27	2	2	
Boston, Mass.	Rhode Island	3	15	3	16	.....	1	1	Dr. E. A. Crossman.
	Connecticut	6	139	5	3	21	1	.....	
	New Hampshire	6	51	3	1	42	1	.....	
Chicago, Ill.	Illinois	51	1,009	63	69	123	10	3	Dr. J. J. Lintner.
Clarksburg, W. Va.	West Virginia	7	47	2	.....	.....	1	.....	Dr. W. R. Van Ness.
Columbia, S. C.	South Carolina	23	596	29	7	104	3	1	Dr. W. K. Lewis.
Denver, Colo.	Colorado	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Dr. W. E. Howe.
Des Moines, Iowa	Iowa	32	1,073	30	35	512	4	2	Dr. F. H. Thompson.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Pennsylvania	98	1,143	54	7	190	6	2	Dr. P. E. Quinn.
Helena, Mont.	Montana	116	2,411	99	48	.....	2	.....	Dr. R. Snyder.
	Indiana	28	539	16	3	.....	5	5	
Indianapolis, Ind.	Ohio	57	508	23	19	.....	9	5	Dr. J. E. Gibson.
	Kentucky	21	552	33	30	35	4	4	
Jackson, Miss.	Mississippi	49	1,395	12	4	771	4	1	Dr. J. A. Barger.
Lansing, Mich.	Michigan	37	858	52	26	328	4	2	Dr. T. S. Rich.
Little Rock, Ark.	Arkansas	6	128	1	.....	.....	1	.....	Dr. M. Gregory.
Madison, Wis.	Wisconsin	81	2,016	91	65	230	6	.....	Dr. J. S. Healy.
Montpelier, Vt.	Vermont	51	1,205	66	79	.....	6	4	Dr. A. J. DeFosset.
Nashville, Tenn.	Tennessee	58	1,243	69	53	.....	5	3	Dr. W. B. Lincoln.
New Orleans, La.	Louisiana	39	1,130	29	32	155	2	.....	Dr. R. W. Tuck.
Oklahoma, Okla.	Oklahoma	5	133	15	12	.....	1	1	Dr. W. C. Drake, jr.
Omaha, Nebr.	Nebraska	23	676	52	2	393	2	2	Dr. H. Busman.
Pierre, S. Dak.	South Dakota	88	769	28	67	516	2	1	Dr. J. O. Wilson.
Portland, Oreg.	Oregon	15	213	3	3	.....	5	1	Dr. S. B. Foster.
	Washington	26	588	25	4	475	2	3	
Richmond, Va.	Virginia	111	2,266	45	32	478	11	.....	Dr. R. E. Brookbank.
	North Carolina	41	459	7	10	.....	3	1	
St. Paul, Minn.	Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	64	1,891	78	78	975	9	3	Dr. W. J. Fretz.
	Minnesota <sup>b</sup>	66	2,315	53	53	1,220	.....	.....	
Salt Lake City, Utah	Utah	32	136	.....	1	.....	5	2	Dr. F. E. Murray.
Tallahassee, Fla.	Florida	53	903	69	65	.....	6	2	Dr. J. G. Fish.
Topeka, Kans.	Kansas	25	743	16	33	200	3	1	Dr. H. M. Graefe.
Trenton, N. J.	New Jersey	8	470	71	36	309	1	1	Dr. W. G. Middleton.
	District of Columbia	18	135	3	3	.....	.....	.....	
Washington, D. C.	Maryland	51	822	75	86	.....	6	.....	Dr. J. A. Kiernan.
	Miscellaneous	18	72	6	6	50	.....	.....	
Total		1,723	36,456	1,472	1,175	.....	157	62	

<sup>a</sup> Accredited herds.<sup>b</sup> Area work.

## CLINICAL THERMOMETER CASES.

At times cases for clinical thermometers are difficult to obtain and in the aggregate represent a considerable outlay. All empty cases should be mailed promptly to the property clerk. It is not necessary to send a letter of transmittal or furnish Form P-2a in making this return. Broken thermometers should be reported on Form P-3 quarterly, as heretofore.

## PAYMENT OF BILLS RENDERED ON FORM 5 VOUCHERS.

In order to facilitate the payment of bills for purchases and services other than personal rendered on departmental Form 5 vouchers, inspectors in charge and others



rendering and approving such vouchers in favor of firms and corporations are directed to see that the vouchers are stated in the name of the firm or corporation instead of the agent or manager thereof.

When any firm or corporation has once rendered a bill against the department, payment of which has been made on Form 5 voucher, all future bills in favor of that particular firm or corporation should be stated in exactly the same name.

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#### **STREET-CAR FARES FOR EMPLOYEES RECEIVING PER DIEM ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF SUBSISTENCE.**

Under date of March 29, 1919, the Comptroller of the Treasury rendered a decision concerning street-car fares incurred by employees who receive a per diem allowance in lieu of reimbursement for subsistence. The effect of this decision is to modify materially the instructions from the Auditor for the State and Other Departments which were printed on page 8 of Service and Regulatory Announcements for January, 1919.

Under the above-mentioned decision the comptroller makes a clear distinction between street-car fares expended by employees in going from hotels to various places of official business and return, while making their hotels or other temporary places of abode their headquarters, and street-car fares expended in going from such temporary headquarters to a certain place regularly every day and return therefrom to their hotels or other temporary places of abode. In the former cases the car fares may be allowed, but in the latter cases such fares are not reimbursable.

In order that the bureau, as well as the Auditor for the State and Other Departments, may determine to which of these two classes charges for street-car fares pertain, it will be necessary for employees to indicate in their accounts in connection with each and every charge therefor the points between which the street cars were used, the name of the individual or firm, the building or business house, and the street address visited; also that the trip was on investigational, statistical, regulatory, or inspection work, etc., as the case may be, for example as follows:

"January 8, street-car fares, hotel to Bond Building and return, investigational work, 10 cents. January 9, street-car fares, hotel to John Smith and Company, 1222 Girard Avenue, and return, regulatory work, 10 cents."

Employees who receive a per diem allowance in lieu of reimbursement for subsistence should study these instructions carefully in order that they may have a clear understanding of them. It is essential that there be a strict compliance therewith so as to obviate suspensions, further correspondence, and delay in the settlement of their travel accounts.

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#### **TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS TO BE USED ONLY ON STRICTLY OFFICIAL BUSINESS.**

Recently the bureau's attention has been called to instances in which employees have used Government transportation requests for travel, the cost of which was to be borne by private concerns and individuals, or for combined official and personal travel in connection with trips where employees deviated from the direct route or stopped over en route for personal reasons and thereby incurred transportation and Pullman expense in excess of what would have been incurred had there been no deviation or stop-over. Such use of transportation requests is prohibited. Employees of the bureau therefore will be guided in the future by the following instructions:

1. Under no circumstances may a transportation request be used for travel on personal or private business. (See paragraph 89, Fiscal Regulations, Dec. 1, 1917.)

2. When an employee begins a trip which he knows will involve personal travel, he may use a transportation request for so much thereof as relates to Government business, but he must pay cash fare, *plus war tax*, for any part of the trip which relates to personal or private business.

3. When an employee performs travel of a semiofficial nature, such as cooperative work where the expenses will be paid by a private individual or firm, he should pay cash fare, *plus the war tax required*.

4. Under the internal-revenue law a war tax of 8 per cent is required for transportation and 10 per cent for Pullman or other than strictly official business of the Government. This tax must be paid at the time the ticket is purchased and when the traveler fails to pay he is liable to a penalty imposed under the law. The practice of the bureau heretofore has been to advise employees of the amount of war tax that has been evaded and request a remittance covering same to be sent to the Internal Revenue Collector. This practice will be discontinued with the issuance of these instructions, leaving on employees liability to penalization for the evasion of payment of the war tax.

5. Bureau employees who may have occasion to travel should familiarize themselves with these instructions and see to it that there is a strict compliance therewith. Failure to observe these instructions may result in the entire item being disallowed from the reimbursement account of the employee concerned.

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### MUTILATION OF BUREAU PADLOCKS.

The Yale padlocks used throughout the bureau service are of high grade and therefore should resist for a reasonable time all ordinary wear. An examination of locks returned for repairs indicates that many have been opened by force applied to the shackle and that the cylinder plugs of others have been pulled out or otherwise damaged. These conditions have existed for a long time without any action looking to a reduction in the number of locks so damaged. As the number of locks used is increasing, the above conditions are called to the attention of all having custody of these padlocks.

Hereafter, when locks that have been forced or that show evidence of what may be considered misuse are returned to the bureau, explanation as to manner or cause of damage must be stated on Form P-2a covering such locks. All employees are instructed to handle bureau padlocks with care, as their purchase and maintenance represent a considerable expense to the bureau.

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### PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

[The bureau keeps no mailing list for sending publications to individual employees, but publications are sent in bulk to officers in charge for distribution to members of their forces. The number of copies sent varies with the subject or nature of the publications and the number and class of employees. Officers in charge will use their judgment and distribute publication to best advantage. So far as possible additional copies will be furnished on request.]

Department Bulletin 761. A Comparison of Concentrates for Fattening Steers in the South. By W. F. Ward and S. S. Jerdan, Animal Husbandry Division, and E. R. Lloyd, Director of Mississippi Experiment Station. Pp. 16.

Department Bulletin 767. Oak-Leaf Poisoning of Domestic Animals. By C. Dwight Marsh, A. B. Clawson, and Hadleigh Marsh, Pathological Division. Pp. 36, figs. 19.

Farmers' Bulletin 1030. Feeding Horses. By G. A. Bell and J. O. Williams, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 24.

Farmers' Bulletin 1040. Illustrated Poultry Primer. By Harry M. Lamon and Jos. Wm. Kinghorne, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 28, figs. 53.

Yearbook Separate 765. How Dairying Built up a Community. By J. C. McDowell, Dairy Division. Pp. 18, pl. 4.

Yearbook Separate 773. Live Stock and Reconstruction. By George M. Rommel, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 16.

Yearbook Separate 777. Less Cholera—More Hogs. By O. B. Hess, Office of Hog-Cholera Control. Pp. 6, pl. 2.

Yearbook Separate 778. Better Poultry Through Community Breeding Associations. By J. W. Kinghorne, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 8, pl. 4.

Yearbook Separate 782. The Accredited-Herd Plan in Tuberculosis Eradication. By J. A. Kiernan, Tuberculosis Eradication Division. Pp. 8, pl. 2.

Yearbook Separate 783. Some Results of Federal Quarantine Against Foreign Live-Stock Diseases. By G. W. Pope, Quarantine Division. Pp. 10, pl. 2.

Yearbook Separate 787. The Rediscovery of an Old Dish. By Herbert P. Davis, Dairy Division. Pp. 10, pl. 1.

Delicious Products of the Dairy. (Revised.) By J. C. McDowell, Dairy Division. Pp. 12, figs. 7.

Meat Extracts, Their Composition and Identification. By Robert R. Henley and James A. Emery, Biochemic Division. In Journal of Agricultural Research, Vol. XVII, No. 1, April 15, 1919. A-47, P. 1-17.

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## ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

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*Zoological Division:* B. H. RANSOM, chief.

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*Division of Hog-Cholera Control:* U. G. HOUCK, chief.

*Office of Virus-Serum Control:* D. I. SKIDMORE, acting in charge.

*Office of Accounts:* E. J. NEWMYER in charge.

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